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cases, some 750 pages of matter, which together with precedents on procedure, and the Judiciary Act of 1789, of 1875, of 1888, of 1891 and the New Equity Rules swell the volume to nearly 900 pages. Students will find plenty to do to cover the volume in the time usually allotted to the course. The cases included in the collection present the principal classes of Federal jurisdiction and the constitutional provisions and acts of Congress conferring such jurisdiction. The important subject of ancillary jurisdiction is not covered except incidentally. Mr. Rightmire gives evidence of having selected his cases with care and discrimination. His work will be a convenient and valuable aid to students of the Federal judicial system, and will not unlikely be judged by what it stands for rather than by what it is.

R. E. BUNKER.

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FEDERAL RULE BOOK, ANNOTATED; Containing All the General Rules of Practice in Courts and Commissions, by Franklin A. Beecher. Detroit: Fred S. Drake, 1917; pp. vii, 579.

This book contains in convenient and excellent form the rules of all the Federal courts and more important Federal commissions, namely: The Rules of the Supreme Court, The Rules of the Circuit Court of Appeals, All Circuits; The New Equity Rules of 1912, The General Orders in Bankruptcy, The Rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, The Rules of the Court of Customs Appeals, The Rules of the Court of Claims, The Rules of the Supreme Court Relating to Appeals from the Court of Claims, The Rules of the Admiralty Court, The Rules in Admiralty of the Second and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, The Rules of the Federal Commission, and The Rules of the Inter-Commerce Court Abolished by the Act of October 22, 1913, 38 Stat. 219. The reason for including the rules of the Commerce Court in this collection is not apparent, unless it be found in the fact that the jurisdiction of the Commerce Court was upon its abolition conferred upon the district courts. To all these is added the code of ethics adopted by the American Bar Association. All these are separately and suitably indexed and annotated.

If this book be not indispensable to the practitioner in the Federal tribunals, it will be most serviceable to him in finding at the least expense of time the rule and the cases applicable to it on any question of procedure with which he may be concerned. The arrangement of the matter and the mechanical execution of the book as a whole leave little, if anything, to be desired.

R. E. BUNKER.

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JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE OF FEDERAL COURTS.—A Handbook for Practitioners and Students, by Charles P. Williams, M.A., of the St. Louis Bar. St. Louis: The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., 1917; pp. xx, 586.

This book, the result of lectures prepared by its author during several years of instruction to students at the Law School of Washington Univer-

sity, is an elementary yet quite comprehensive treatise on the subjects of jurisdiction and practice of the Federal Courts, save the subject of Bankruptcy. The matter embraced in it covers more than five hundred pages and is based upon approximately twenty-five hundred cases. The reviewer's experience leads him to suggest that the value of the book would have been considerably enhanced had there been included in the form of an appendix or in some other convenient way, Article III and Amendment XI of the Federal Constitution, the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Judicial Code as amended and the new Equity Rules of 1912. This addition would involve but a trifling expense, would not mar the present neat appearance of the volume and would make available to the student the principal fundamental sources of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

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OPHTHALMIC JURISPRUDENCE, by Thomas Hall Shastid. Chicago: Cleveland Press, 1916. Pp. 147.

The present volume is the reprint of an article in the American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, entitled "The Legal Relations of Ophthalmology." It seems unfortunate that the author saw fit to change the original title; for the misuse of the term jurisprudence will not commend itself to the scientific lawyer, and the very purpose of the present reprint is to make the material accessible to the legal profession.

The author gives by way of introduction a summary account of the courts and legal systems of America, England, France and Germany. In his effort to be brief he has made some statements that, as they stand, need qualification. Thus for example, in speaking of the federal courts he says (p. 2): "They do not, however, as a rule, enforce any former judicial decisions either of themselves or the state courts. There is, in other words, no federal 'common law'." Doubtless this will not mislead a lawyer, but it may cause a layman to draw improper inferences. In the main, the statements are accurate.

The introduction is followed by a consideration of ophthalmic expert testimony, in which Dr. Shastid has analyzed the types of cases, with which such experts have to deal, in both their medical and legal aspects. He then summarizes recent legislation in America and abroad and concludes with some general observations with regard to malpractice.

The latter part is the more valuable part of the work, and though we suspect it will be of more practical use to the medical practitioner, the lawyer whose practice involves the so-called personal injury cases, will find much that is instructive. Dr. Shastid is fortunate in having had a training both in law and medicine and hence he has been able to develop the two-fold aspect of his subject. Probably it is but natural that his long experience as a doctor, has led him to treat most fully the medical side of the subject. It would seem that it is of that which the author is best qualified to speak.

W. T. B.